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Growing in moist humus or on damp cushions of *Sphagnum* or *Leucobryum* often mixed with other mosses and hepatics.

Type locality: Carolina, Beauvois, Michaux.

Type specimen preserved in Herb. Richard, property of M. Ferdinand Camus.

Exsiccatae: No. 62 Ohio, W. S. Sullivan 1842. Sull. Musci All. No. 17, 1848. Sull. & Lesqx. Musci Bor. Am. No. 301pp. 1856. Nos. 446pp. and 447. 1865.

No. 62, was labelled "*Hypnum cupressiforme* var." of W. S. Sullivan's Ohio Mosses distributed in 1842 with written labels, is part of a set which seems to have been the first attempt to prepare *exsiccatae* of North American mosses that Sullivan made. They were put up in small square volumes, one set of which is still preserved in its original form in the Herbarium of the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia.

Distribution: Cedar Swamp, Hackensack, N. J., Torrey; Kingwood, N. J., Best; Westville, Conn., Chatterton; Tenn., Kearney; Manitoba, Macoun.

VAR. COMPACTA (Aust.) Ms. in Herb.

Plants forming dense glossy yellow tufts matted with brown radicles. Stems erect, 2-3 cm. high; branches short and crowded with appressed leaves not flattened, pedicels often longer than the type, 15-30 mm. long.

Habitat in rich humus in wet soil or swamps. Otter Pond, N. J., Austin; Cedar swamps, N. J., and Catskill Mts., N. Y.; Tibbs Run, W. Va., C. F. Millsbaugh. New York Botanical Garden.

MOUNTING MOSSES.

B. D. GILBERT.

During last year I read and tested all the ways of mounting mosses that had been described in the *BRYOLOGIST*, but not one of them proved satisfactory. I wanted the mosses in such shape that they could be lifted with a pair of forceps and examined. This barred out the plan of glueing the specimens to a piece of paper or cardboard. The alternative of course was to put the specimens into pockets. But what was to be done with the specimens afterward, so that any particular species could be turned to in half a minute or less? I struggled with this problem at intervals of several months, until at last it worked out in the manner which is here described.

I bought a thin white linen paper of medium size, i. e., 17 x 22 inches, had this cut in two the short way, then cut in two again, and a third time cut in two. This left sheets $5\frac{1}{2}$ x $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches. I then folded each sheet the long way so that the flap was about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, turning the ends backward about a half to five-eighths inch. All of these folds can be guessed at with sufficient accuracy. The piece of the flap folded over at each end was then cut out, leaving the flap perfectly loose and free, while at the same time it was impossible for the moss enclosed to slip out. On the flap was written the name, locality and collector, the specimen with its label, if it had one, was enclosed and then the pocket was ready to be put in place.

It was my aim to use the same size and quality of sheets for mosses as was used in my general herbarium viz. 11 x 17 inches. Eight of the pockets

will lie on a sheet of this size and leave considerable room between. I begin by placing two pockets side by side at the bottom of the page and stretching a strip one inch wide of the same stiff paper as the sheet itself across the page high enough up to let the flap of pocket fold over it at the joint or crease. This strap is held in place by half inch strips of commercial gummed paper at each end and one in the middle. This is repeated until all the eight pockets are in place, and then you have a sheet which can be handled as carelessly as you please without disordering your specimens in the least; while on opening the sheet you can see at a glance what it contains, select your pocket and remove it with perfect ease. On the lower left hand corner outside of the sheet can be inscribed the name of the genus which it contains, or the letter with which several genera enclosed begins and the sheets placed in alphabetical order.

I have as yet only about one hundred and fifty species, but should arrange them the same if I had one or two thousand species. The facility of reference more than makes up for lack of scientific arrangement which must lie in one's head rather than in the sheets. Of course the Hypnaceae are kept in a cover by themselves and their different genera or subgenera arranged in similar alphabetical order.

Several genera of mosses like *Antitrichia*, *Fontinalis*, *Hylacomium*, *Neckera*, *Sphagnum* and the others require pockets of double size. Four of these will go on a page if slipped under the straps endwise without reference to the flaps. I find that an average of ten to twenty sheets containing both small and large size pockets will hold about six pockets to the sheet. Consequently it will be seen that it takes comparatively few sheets to hold quite a respectable collection of mosses, especially as two or three duplicate pockets of the same species can be slipped into one loop together. The trouble of mounting is very small while the ease of handling and selecting is very great.

Clayville, New York.

MUSCI BOREALI-AMERICANI BY PROF. J. M. HOLZINGER.

A. J. GROUT.

Fascicles II and III of Prof. Holzinger's Musci Acrocarpi Boreali-Americani were issued in rapid succession; both contain numerous interesting species. Fascicle II contains among other interesting species: *Polytrichum Smithiae* Grout, *Anomobryum filiforme Americanum* R. & C., *Fissidens decipiens Winonensis* R. & C., *Coscinodon Raui* (Aust.) L. & J., *C. Wrightii* (Aust.) Sull., *Bryum Duvalii lato-decurrens* C. M. & Kindb., *B. Sawyeri* R. & C., *Catherinea mollis Holzinger* and *Dicranum fragilifolium* Lindb. Fascicle III contains the following: *Syrrhopodon Floridanus* Sull., *Orthotrichum cupulatum Porteri* Vent., *Schistidium alpicola rivulare* (Brid.) Wahlenb., *Tetraplodon Australis* Sull. & Lesq., *Barbula Raui* Aust., *Amphidium Mougeotii* (B. & S.) W. P. Sch. and *Bruchia curviseta* L. & C.

No student of North American mosses should feel satisfied without Prof. Holzinger's exsiccati.